

DON'T LIE TO YOUR LAWYER

AND DON'T LET HIM LIE FOR YOU EITHER.

William A. Purinton of the New York Bar Notes That False Swearing Is Not Extinct and Thinks Clients Of-fend Offense Than Do Attorneys.

"The lawyer's duty to prevent false swearing was the subject of a talk by William A. Purinton of 80 Wall street before the Educational Alliance at 197 East Broadway last night. Mr. Purinton said:

"The whole evening might be passed in quoting prophets, poets, philosophers and lawyers of all nations in scorn of liars. Notwithstanding all this condemnation of and expressed contempt for liars they have been in all ages as thick as flies in a Mexican sheep ranch. King David con-fesses to having said in his haste, 'All men are liars'; to-day lawyers are tempted to say the same thing at their leisure.

"Now, what is that hateful, generally contemptible and cowardly thing, a lie? It is not called upon to be as strict as that rectangular person Epaminondas, who so loved the truth that he would not ex-aggerate even in jest. Such strictness would obliterate the works of imagination that charm but do not deceive. Nor is it false to say unintentionally even on the witness stand what is not true. The most honest witness with neither intent nor motive to falsify may be led into mis-statements through defect of memory or suggestion by his examiners.

"A lie is a false statement knowingly made with intent to deceive and mislead. Whether it is ever justifiable, and if so when, are questions in morals that have been refined on and discarded over the ages. They open a wide door of casuistry through which we will not pass to-night. The sort of lying with which we have to do here is the conscious, deliberate, wilful expression of falsehood or suppression of truth by a person under oath or affirmation with intent to deceive and mislead a court, judge, jury, officer sitting to make inquiry or any other person entitled to know the truth in an action or proceeding or on an occasion when an oath is re-quired or allowed by law, the purpose of such falsehood being to defeat the ends of public justice or to gain a private ad-vantage for the affiant or some one in whom he is interested.

"A man with a sense of wrong goes to an attorney with a grievance. He states the case as he sees it, through the dis-torted medium of self-interest. He is willing to verify any pleading or make any affidavit that is drawn up for him and does not care to read or study it. But when he gets into court and is sworn he changes. On direct examination by his own attorney he adheres fairly well to his statements in the office. But on cross-examination doubts arise. He be-gins to realize that he is under oath. His memory becomes less vivid; he qualifies his story or even breaks down. It re-quires a fine artist with a strong memory to be successful. Herein is the value of cross-examination.

"False swearing is just as great an offense against good morals as is technical perjury. Only the other day an attorney with a high standard of honorability was severely disciplined for making to the Court in excessive zeal for his client false statements that would not have sustained an indictment for perjury, and that although the referee to take the evidence acquitted him of intent to de-ceive. It is a cause for rejoicing that the Supreme Court is to-day holding at-torneys to high standards of honorability and punishing more severely than ever before.

"Perjury is the greatest offense against the administration of justice. It is punishable by imprisonment of not over two years, or by fine of not over \$1,000, or by both of these penalties. How many realize this in taking an oath? How often has the punishment been in-creased? From 1872 to 1907 this country has had only 173 convictions. Men who handle dynamite every day become utterly reckless in its use.

"The oath has become such an idle ceremony that litigants and their wit-nesses will swear willingly to what they would not believe. It is told that a district attorney in New York City once asked David B. Hill that the former's district would give the Governor an overwhelming majority. 'Are you sure of it?' said the Governor. 'Will you make an affidavit that it will?' asked the Governor. 'Dozens of em,' replied the leader. 'Will you bet \$500?' 'Oh, Governor!'

"So there is another tale, probably invented but highly illustrative, of the vice-president of a great corporation. While the officer was talking to a friend one morning an office boy brought in a pile of documents which the vice-president rapidly signed and handed back. 'Good heavens,' said the visitor, 'you must have a lot of confidence to O.K. accounts as fast as that.' 'Accounts?' said the officer. 'Accounts?' 'Boy, bring those papers back; I thought they were only affidavits.' The story is scarcely an exaggeration.

"In view of the cardinals and the curious ideas that some entertain of its sanctity it would be better for the cause of sincere religion if all cases, coupled with a warning that perjury is a crime.

"Let it once be known that false wit-nesses and attorneys who induce or permit knowingly false swearing will be held in contempt by their neighbors and they will soon cease to contaminate our courts.

"And now what can the lawyer do to abate this evil, which unfortunately he cannot abolish? He can insist that the client who verifies pleadings and af-fidavits shall read them carefully and he shall hear them carefully read and be asked as to each statement: 'Is this true?' He can avoid telling the client what is necessary to swear to and content himself with eliciting the truth. He can cross-examine the affiant and if need be warn him against misstatement. He can see that the oath is gravely and properly administered. If the first three have been willfully deceived by the client he can withdraw from the case; for it is no part of his duty to submit false testimony to the Court.

"And what can the judges do in this matter? There are times when courts may and should summarily commit those testifying to what is palpably false. Our present Mayor, Judge O'Connor, while still on the bench, published in *Beck and Ber* of January, 1907, a terse and trenchant paper entitled 'How to Stop Perjury,' strongly urging more frequent resort by judges to this power of com-mitment. He said: 'The perjurer would do more damage to come forward in our courts than in the English courts if he knew that our trial judges were in the habit of committing perjurers on the spot. Nor would any lawyer produce an obvious perjurer if he knew that to do so would mean his prompt disbarment.'

"In concluding it is difficult to refrain from alluding to one falsehood, a very wicked one, occasionally uttered by those disreputable attorneys who are the dogs of the profession, in order to wheedle money from poor persons. The lie re-ferred to is that the attorney needs money to fix the Magistrate, Judge or prose-cutor. That falsehood is a sufficient cause for disbarment. An attorney who makes such a proposition discloses him-self as a scoundrel. By his own con-fession he proposes to commit the crime of bribery. In fact he attempts to get money by a false pretense, for since the days of Ixion, when the people, led by the satyrs, drove the venal judge from the temple of justice that they polluted, con-ditions have changed."

DEATH OF JOHN LINDSAY HILL.

One of Henry Ward Beecher's Counsel in the Beecher-Tilton Case.

John Lindsay Hill, who died yesterday at his home, 158 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn, after an illness of some weeks, was one of the best known lawyers of his day at the height of his practice. He was junior counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in Tilton vs. Beecher and he was associated with many other cases of im-portance twenty years ago.

Mr. Hill was born at Florida, Mont-gomery county, N. Y., October 31, 1831. His father was one of the last survivors of the Revolutionary war. John L. Hill being born to him when he was 65 years old and by his fourth wife. He had entered the War of the Revolution as a drummer boy at the age of ten and he possessed discharge papers signed by Gen. Washington.

John L. Hill was graduated from Union College in the class of 1851. He was one of the charter members of the chapter of Alpha Delta Phi at Union. A year after his graduation he was admitted to the bar at Schenectady and in 1854 he was elected District Attorney of Schenectady county. During his residence in Schenectady he also served for a time as counsel for the State Canal Commission.

Removing to New York in 1868, he entered the office of G. R. & T. D. Polton. Later he opened an office of his own with Henry Clinton as his partner. In 1873 he became a member of the firm of Bar-ber, Redfield, Hill, Lydenberg and Schenck. Hill, Lydenberg and Schenck, four years later the partnership became Lock-wood & Hill, and later the name, which remained until Mr. Hill's death, was Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydenberg.

Mr. Hill was married in 1862 to Miss Eddy of Waterford. Two daughters were born to them, but both of them died many years ago. When Mrs. Hill died some time ago Mr. Hill continued to live alone in his home on South Port-land avenue. He was attended only by friends when he died.

The funeral will be held from the home to-morrow at 3 o'clock. Dr. Farrar of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn will conduct the services. Interment will be made in Oakwood Cemetery at Troy on Thursday.

The funeral of Arthur Gibb, head of the firm of Frederick Looser & Co., was held yesterday in Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague streets, Brooklyn. The Rev. John Howard Melish, rector of the church, conducted the services.

Among the floral pieces was a repro-duction of a lexicon cup and in the center 35,000 violets and 500 orchids. The original cup—a silver one presented to Mr. Gibb at the time of his marriage—is said to have been filled every day by Mrs. Gibb with a steady stream of flowers. A floral cup was sent by employees of the Looser company.

The pallbearers were Henry Adams, J. W. McKim, Henry D. Dick, William T. Evans, Andrew Fletcher, E. J. Hanford, Justice Almet F. Jenks, Col. A. E. Lamb, Chauncey Marshall, Donald MacKay, George Merrill, Theodore Miller, Hamilton McLean, A. Quorcup, Judge Augustus Van Wyck and Thomas H. Watson.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Joseph Elias Hayne, D. D., M. D., a noted colored minister, physician and author, died on Saturday night, at his home, 301 E. 12th street, at the age of sixty-three years. He was born in slavery in Charleston, S. C., and served all through his life as a member of the colored army and navy. He was a member of the Union League and of the colored army and navy. He was a member of the Union League and of the colored army and navy.

Francis Ann Coleman, widow of Emerson Coleman, died yesterday at the resi-dence of her son, John C. Coleman, at 167 West Seventy-third street. Mrs. Coleman was born in New York City and was the daughter of a prominent family. She was the daughter of a prominent family.

Lieut. Albert Burnside, U. S. N., retired, died yesterday in his apartment at 176 West Sixty-sixth street of double pneumonia. He was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1845. His father was Major Burnside. Lieut. Burnside was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1865, having been appointed from Detroit. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club.

John MacCracken, a retired merchant, formerly a member of the dry goods firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co., died yesterday at his home, 176 West Sixty-sixth street, of double pneumonia. He was born in Hampton, Conn., on November 28, 1840, and was educated at the Northampton Academy. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club.

Nicholas O. Weiss of 981 Sixth avenue, an expert watch maker, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his home, 981 Sixth avenue, in a John street restaurant. Mr. Weiss was born in Germany forty-seven years ago. He learned his trade at watch making in Switzerland. He came to Amer-ica fifteen years ago and opened a busi-ness in watch making. He was a member of the watch makers' union.

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MILK, PLEASE, TO SAVE BABIES

DR. SLICER VISIONS A WAY TO MAKE THE RICH HELP.

He'd Like to Take Toll of Every Orphan Scented Auto That Rides Fifth Avenue—\$300,000 Needed to Establish Depots for Children of the Needy.

It costs no more to supply a baby with the best modified milk for one year than it does to buy a baby. Wilbur C. Phillips told an audience assembled yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Plaza to listen to a discussion of infant mortality by members of the New York Milk Committee. Mr. Phillips, who is secretary of the committee, declared that he had learned by interviewing many under-takers that the average cost of a baby's funeral among poor people was \$50, and that the records of the pure milk depots showed the same figure per capita for a twelve months milk diet.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, chairman of the finance committee, asked the women present to do the \$300,000 needed to operate sixty milk depots for one year.

"The Borough of Manhattan has been divided into seventeen districts by the tuberculosis committee," she said, "and we already have a leader for each of these districts. It is our purpose to get also a leader for each street. In that way we hope to reach every one who can help us and every one who needs our help."

"It is to the women of the wealthy and middle classes that we must look for support," she continued. "If every woman who does not live in a tenement should give \$1 a year we should have more than enough to carry out our present plan. We want the money to be given by as many persons as possible. It is a cause in which every woman, and especially every mother, should be deeply interested."

Dr. Abraham Jacobi spoke of the value of the work of infant milk depots, where special emphasis is laid on educational work among mothers and babies by doctors and trained nurses. He laid special emphasis on the idea that each milk depot should be a sort of clearing house between families and all institutions and agencies interested in the care of infants.

It was not the object of the depots, he explained, to do anything for the mothers which they could not do for themselves, and he believed, he said, that with very little help from the city the mothers could do better for her baby even in a crowded tenement in a congested neighborhood than could the best sort of an institution.

Controller Prendergast said the need of milk stations has greatly increased since the city officials, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment have already set aside the sum of \$20,000 toward the establish-ment of depots. He spoke with approval of the plans of the committee on infant mortality.

Dr. Thomas R. Slicer said he didn't think it was up to the Govern-ment to take care of the milk question to any great extent.

"What we want," he declared, "is not paternalistic civic consciousness. When I think of the mother and the child and the work at the door a trinity of desolation—I realize that there is another way of looking at the already existing ex-istence of woman. Mrs. Harriman would have an easy task if she could but promote heart among the occupants of the auto-mobiles that stream in apparently endless numbers down the Fifth avenue. When I glance into some of these glittering cars and see a vase filled with orchids against the tufted skin lining I realize that I am looking at a trinity of desolation."

Mrs. Harriman said that one woman had just promised to defray the expenses of a depot for a year and that another had put her name down for an annual contribution of \$300.

LULL IN THE SCHENK TRIAL.

Nurse Detective on the Stand All Day—Mrs. Schenk's Chauffeur Testifies.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 16.—Today's developments in the trial of Mrs. Laura Schenk on charges of poisoning her husband, John O. Schenk, were few. Miss Eleanor Zoekler, the nurse detective who was employed to watch Mrs. Schenk in an effort to catch her giving poison to her husband, resumed her testimony this morning. Prosecutor Handlan finished his direct examination at 10 o'clock this morning and from that time until court adjourned at 5 P. M. Miss Zoekler was under cross-examination. To-morrow morning Miss Zoekler will again be called.

The chief features of Miss Zoekler's testimony are that Mrs. Schenk tried to bribe her to give her husband a dose of poison, offering her \$1,000 for the job. That Mrs. Schenk said she would be the happiest woman in the world when her husband was dead; that the accused practiced her evil craft in the kitchen and would die before morning; and that it pleased her immensely when she received telephone calls each morning that her husband was still alive. The chief features of Miss Zoekler's testimony are that Mrs. Schenk tried to bribe her to give her husband a dose of poison, offering her \$1,000 for the job.

Lundy Wilson, Mrs. Schenk's chauffeur, will be the principal witness to-morrow. It is upon his testimony that the State depends mostly for a conviction.

A "HOBREE SKIRT" POLICY.

Dr. MacCracken No Terms the Plan for Fewer Sewing Supervisors.

The proposed plan of the Board of Education to reduce the number of sewing supervisors from sixty to forty-four, thereby saving \$8,000, brought forth protests from several educators yesterday.

To Dr. John H. MacCracken, acting chancellor of New York University, in whose school of pedagogy many of the supervisors have been trained, it was a hobree skirt policy—fewer stitches and less efficiency. Dr. MacCracken, dean of teachers college of Columbia University, said that rather than interference with the efficiency of instruction in the house-hold arts there should be curtailment in French and German.

Thomas M. Balliet of the New York University school of pedagogy said that the proposed plan was a hobree skirt policy, and that the school board was reactionary and bound to reduce efficiency. Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews, secretary of the school of house-hold arts, said that the proposed plan was a hobree skirt policy, and that the school board was reactionary and bound to reduce efficiency.

CANTTRY ME SAYS HOLLANDER

You Had Me Entrapped for Forgery—Where's Your Forgery?

Alexander Hollander, the customs broker who fled abroad in January, 1909, when the Government was about to lodge a charge against him of making a false entry at the Custom House, was ex-tradited from Italy for trial here on the charge of forgery, and he filed a special plea in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, denying that he had committed any crime. He said that he was a victim of a conspiracy to defraud the Government, and that he was a victim of a conspiracy to defraud the Government.

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46 CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.				280 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.	
FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1911.					
ASSETS		LIABILITIES			
Stocks and Bonds	\$18,390,580.00	Unearned premiums	\$8,019,551.92		
Real Estate	1,200,000.00	Losses in process of adjustment	526,052.26		
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	2,700.00	All other claims	338,832.64		
Premiums in course of collection	1,027,776.85	Reserve for Contingencies	250,000.00		
Interest and Dividends accrued	184,426.42	Policyholders Surplus - - -	\$15,063,601.19		
Reinsurance due on paid losses	3,429.45	Capital	\$2,000,000.00		
Cash on deposit and in office	3,389,125.49	Net Surplus	13,063,601.19		
			<hr/>		
			\$15,063,601.19		
Total Assets	\$24,198,038.01				
			<hr/>		
			\$24,198,038.01		

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THE CONTINENTAL HAS THE LARGEST AMERICAN NET SURPLUS.
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NO CEREMONY FOR BARRY.

Retiring Rear Admiral's Talk Pains His Hearers, Who Doubt His Sanity.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The flag of Rear Admiral Barry was hauled down this afternoon from the West Virginia, while Rear Admiral Thomas's flag as commander in chief of the Pacific fleet was hoisted on the battleship California. To the retiring Admiral was given the usual salute by the West Virginia, but the California, Maryland and Pennsylvania failed to salute. When Admiral Thomas's flag was run up all four warships gave him the usual Admiral's salute.

Admiral Barry went to his cabin after the ceremony. There was no lining up of officers, as usual, and no departure of the retiring officer over the side, usually an impressive ceremony. Instead the Admiral stalked to his cabin, where he met the newspaper men and gave them a remarkable interview. It was the impression among the reporters who saw the Admiral that he was not in his right mind.

He talked flippantly on general subjects, saying he was going ashore to-night to the Palace Hotel. He also spoke of re-turning to New York, but he said first he would have to visit a very dear friend at Mare Island. Admiral Barry's manner and his language made a painful impression on the reporters, who were unanimous in the opinion that he should be examined by alienists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer has called upon Rear Ad-miral Barry, former commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, for a complete report on the charges made against Rear Admiral E. B. Barry, former commander in chief of the fleet, which resulted in his retirement several days ago. The Department has no information concerning Admiral Barry's conduct and Secretary Meyer will take action in the case pending the arrival of the complete report.

Admiral Barry was placed on the retired list last Friday on his own application. He had been in the service for twenty years and was in the command of the Pacific fleet only a few weeks ago. He had been in the command of the Pacific fleet only a few weeks ago.

MOTOR BOAT SHOPS BURN.

City Island Cut Off From Rest of World by Fire That Destroyed Telephone Wires.

City Island was shut off from the rest of the world, by wire communication at least, from 9 o'clock last night until some time early this morning because a hot fire which destroyed the plant of the New York Motor Boat Company also brought down the trunk telephone wires of the island. A policeman had to ride nearly three miles across country to get a telephone at Bartow and notify the police department in the Bronx that there was no need to worry about the fire.

The motor boat manufacturing company occupied a large building on Beach and Cross streets, about two blocks from the shore, and the fire had burned for some time before it was discovered. When Engine 20, the only one on the island, responded to the alarm at 9 o'clock a call was sent to the nearest fire house, that on Williamsbridge road in Westchester, four miles away. Battery Hook Short and Engine 20 were the call.

The fire had progressed too far to be checked when the reinforcements arrived and the building with its plant and twenty motor boats was burned to the ground. At first it was thought that there was no danger of the fire spreading at any time, but belated reports from the island said that the fire had consumed the Howard Hotel, a famous summer resort, and the office of the Pelham Park and City Island Monorail Company.

MRS. LAUTERBACH SUES.

New Action Against Edward Lauterbach Brought by His Wife.

Former Justice Edward S. Clinch was appointed referee yesterday in a suit for absolute divorce brought by Amanda S. Lauterbach against Edward Lauterbach, the lawyer.

Mr. Lauterbach has put in a general denial. Former Surrogate Ratson is counsel for Mrs. Lauterbach.

The Lauterbachs have been living apart for over two years, and last May Mrs. Lauterbach began suit for separation on the ground of abandonment and cruel treatment. The differences of the couple have been aired in the courts several times since they parted, once in connection with the will of their son, Alfred, of which Mrs. Lauterbach was executrix.

May Be Holy Apostles' Rector.

The Rev. Dr. Henry N. Denlinger, who up to December, 1909, was pastor of the High Street Presbyterian Church of Newark, is being considered by the vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles at Twenty-eighth street and Ninth avenue as successor to the Rev. Dr. Appleton Grannis, who has gone West for his health. Dr. Denlinger left Newark last December and came to the Church of the Holy Apostles to assist Dr. Grannis. He was ordained a deacon last June and on December 26 was consecrated into the priesthood by Bishop Lines of Newark.

HALF CHINATOWN QUEUELESS

WHILE THE OTHER SHUNTS THE BARBER'S SHEARS.

Wu Ting-fang's Example Loses Force Unless He "Catches Job" Again—Any-way Hairdressers Won't Profit Unless Off Queues Don't Go to Market.

Chu Chung Han, secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, came to Chinatown a week ago and announced that all good Chinamen would go at once to the nearest barber shop and have their queues cut off. Since Chu Chung Han's visit the queues of Chinatown have been disappearing at the average of about eight or ten a week. To-day more than half of those who live in the quarter are queueless.

But contrary to the general belief that the New York hair dressers are profiting by the general queue execution it may be said that each Chinaman considers his queue as rather sacred, and wouldn't part with it for much money. He snatches it from his barber as soon as it is separated from his other hair and tying a string or ribbon about the freshly cut end, tucks it away in his sikon blouse. When he gets home he places it in the family chest or treasure box.

At each long dinner of late one of the prominent guests or some member of the Chinese Reform Association has arisen, ducked his queueless head and asked that volunteers come forward and have their queues removed. But not many have, for they would rather sneak away to their wives or close friends and have the operation performed in private. They feel as sensitive about it as a man would if asked to shave off his mustache at a banquet.

A few days after the celebration day Mr. Wu, while Minister, drove through Chinatown and the citizens thereof in their best green and purple and yellow jackets bowed to the asphalt and dared not lift their eyes. That and the local Chinese interest in the politico-social movement in the course of which Mr. Wu parted from his queue gossip observed yesterday.

Would Chinese Americans follow the fashion set by Mr. Wu? That was the question. Varied views were expressed. Some said that the popular look who were not on duty can usually be found at or near the corner of Pell and Mott streets, and who is known to his American friends as Young Joe, held his mind judicially balanced.

"Yep," he said thoughtfully, "and maybe no. Mr. Wu, he velleo great man. In a job like his, he no mo' Ministah. Bimby meeb. Mr. Wu catch a job again and come back, alle same Cholly Hyde; then every damn Chinaman chop off his queue plenty quick. You sabe? But Mr. Wu no come back, wha' for Chinaman chop off his queue?"

The elders who heard Young Joe thus expound shook their gray queues doubtfully, as if Joe had somehow failed in the deference due to one who might yet have opportunity to advise who should be sent to the Senate, in a manner of speaking.

DEBTS OF EX-ALDERMAN TOLK.

He Goes Into Bankruptcy Again Pending Damage Suits Against Him.

Mortitz Tolk, manager of a liquor saloon at 288 Grand street, who has been in the liquor business for more than fifteen years and was an Alderman a few years ago, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$19,988 and nominal assets \$4,911, consisting of outstanding accounts \$4,900 and cash in bank \$11. A large part of the debts are for money borrowed from thirty creditors. There are two damage suits against him pending in court, one by George Grieco for \$5,000 for false imprisonment and the other by Barnett Kleinberg for \$2,000 for assault. Among the creditors are Adolph Burgstein and Samuel Harkavy, \$2,000; Isaac and Ida Goldberg, \$1,500; Morris and Nellie Goldman, \$1,400; Isaac Blumberg, \$900; William F. Fannie Rosenbush, \$500; M. Sommer, \$500; G. & S. Kupik, \$400; Jacob Asch, \$300; H. Katz Nelson, \$350; B. Schor, \$300; Thomas H. Elison, \$300; A. Sokoloff, \$250; Samuel Goldman, \$200; Mrs. Einhorn, \$200; and Max Schur, \$100. Mr. Tolk carries \$5,000 life insurance. This is his second time in bankruptcy. He filed a petition on October 31, 1898, and received a discharge on February 21, 1900.

Verdict of \$7,500 for Woman Hit by Trolley.

A jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday awarded Mrs. Sadie Glaubinger a verdict for \$7,500 in her suit against the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company for personal injuries in December, 1907, while crossing the roadway at Broadway and Reap street. She was struck by one of the company's cars and one of her wrists was permanently disabled.

CLUE TO PETROSINO MURDER.

Detectives Interested in Report That Con-vict Italian May Confess.

The detectives in the Italian branch of the detective bureau at Police Head-quarters were interested yesterday in discussing a report which was printed in a local Italian newspaper on Saturday that Vincenzo Morello had consented to tell what he knew of the killing of Lieut. Petrosino in Palermo, Italy, on March 12, 1909. Morello was sentenced to twenty-five years for counterfeiting at the same time that Ignazio Lupo, "the Wolf," was sentenced to thirty years. Both of them are now in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. Deputy Commissioner Flynn said that he had heard nothing of the report.

The opinion of the Italian detectives was that if Morello should tell all he knew there would be little doubt as to how Petrosino met his death. They pointed out that just before he sailed for Italy Lieut. Petrosino had discovered a business swindle perpetrated by Lupo, who had a shop on Elizabeth street, and that following this discovery Carlo Constanti and Antonio Passananti, two Italians who frequented the shop, sailed for Italy. These men, the detectives said, were friends of Lupo and Morello. When Petrosino landed in Italy they saw him and thought that he was after them on the swindling charge.

A few days after that Petrosino, leaving his revolver in his hatchet at the hotel, went to the Plaza Marina to meet one Vito Cassioferro, a friend of Constanti and Passananti, whom he had known in New York as a student pigeon. It was while keeping that appointment that he was shot. The detectives are of the opinion that even though Morello was not at the plaza that night he must have known from his friends what was to happen there.

Hebrews and Christians Come to Terms.

The Union Settlement got permission from Supreme Court Justice Page yesterday to exchange some of its property with the Harlem Federation, a Hebrew religious and charitable organization, which objected to having a Christian chapel next door to its building. The Harlem Federation has its headquarters at 238 and 240 East 105th street and the Union Settlement recently fitted up a chapel at 236. The Federation offered a plot of building of about the same value at 227 East 105th street in exchange and the settlement directors concluded to take it in order to promote the good of both charitable organizations.

School Afire, Children Hurt Jumping.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—Fire which broke out in the basement of the public school building at Nineteen to-day caused a panic among the children in which Ethel Stinnett, 16 years old, was probably fatally hurt. Frank Martin, 11 years old, was seriously injured and a number of others were badly bruised in jumping from the second story windows.

The January Clearance Sale of High Grade Suits & Overcoats

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN
Formerly \$35.00 & \$40.00 At \$24.50
Formerly \$28.00 & \$30.00 At \$21.50
Formerly \$25.00 At \$18.50
Formerly \$20.00 & \$22.00 At \$15.50

Radical and Conservative models for Men and Young Men, in sizes 32 to 44.
Medium and Heavyweight fabrics in black, blue, gray and mixtures.

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